

defend our coast and seaports

to make offensive return, I  
not be fettered to our great dis-  
the purpose of protecting them  
policy of building up the navy  
be continued at the expense of  
defenseless shores, then the  
s come when a change of policy  
made. There is no doubt that  
may be expended for coast defense  
any better defense.

get better returns in protecting country than the same amount appropriated for ships. Mr. Squire then argued that at the historical development of coast defenses will show that the plan now under consideration does indicate a new departure, but it is a first step in continuation of the

policy of this government since  
 dation. He referred to the  
 defenses of European powers  
 the reports from time to time  
 agland is increasing her fortifi-  
 and heavy armament in both

and Pacific coasts, and in the  
son said:  
is, we are encircled as a nation  
chain of foreign fortresses and  
stations impervious to attack  
our rich seacoast cities and ports

ing at Portland, Me., near the  
Hallifax in Canada, continuing  
the coast to Portsmouth, Boston,  
Bedford, Providence and Narran-  
set Bay, New London, New Haven  
and Bridgeport, New York, Philadel-

Baltimore, Wilmington, Norfolk  
 gton, N. C., Charleston, Port  
 Savannah, Pensacola, Key West  
 and New Orleans and Galveston  
 a few hours' rapid steaming  
 the fortified ports of Bermuda

Havana and Kingston, and on the Pacific Coast, San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, Or., and Puget Sound, with its United States drydock. The names of the ports and cities, some of the names of the ships, and the sound of British cannon at El

all lay exposed and helpless to the attack of any foreign power who possesses a navy. Our colossal wealth lies at the mercy of a booting enemy, if such shall one elude our small and scatter

Our foreign commerce and our shipbuilding yards, our factories and powder mills nearest the coast are subject to easy destruction.

...our own navy is without pr  
bases for receiving supplies an  
ecting the repairs that are co  
required. And yet we plun  
ves on our diplomacy."  
osing, the Senator hoped that t

the close of Senator Squire's speech, Senator Chandler of New York took the floor in support of the bill.

that a Governor claimed to have occurred on taking up the case in the history of the government.

tion should be taken up at 2 today. Senator Chandler

...go on, and Senator Gray said he was disappointed to follow. Senator Culkowski pointed out that appropriate questions were pressing. Senator Stewart said Canada protested against side-tracking the bond investigation.

the policy to go on issuing bonds at limit, than it is to pass appropriations bills," declared Senator Stei. "If all this money is to be raised in bonds, then you must get rid of the government's debt."

Stewart said he would say long how much money was to meet these appropriations, that if there was any disposition to crowd out this bond invest-

Mr. Chandler.)  
until Senator Chandler finished his speech, but Senator Gray objected.

arrangement on this basis, unless included.  
Senator Morrill thereupon made an order that the Dupont case was a question of the highest privilege, and Senator speaking on it could not be impeached.

to be taken off the floor. President promptly sustained order.

Attor Wolcott of Colorado introduced the suggestion that Sead given unanimous consent.

up the bond resolution at 2  
k, and a unanimous agreement  
not open to a point of order.  
ator Pepper, in the same line, s  
ad never heard of a unanim  
nt being broken. This bond re

had been put off with one excuse after another until he was tired. Senator Mitchell proposed a compromise that the bond resolution come immediately after Senators Chandler and Gray closed their speeches.

Senator Pepper assented, and unanim-  
ously consent to this effect was given.  
Senator Gray of Delaware took  
the floor to speak in opposition to Mr. [redacted]  
but at his own request he was  
permitted to defer his remarks until

USE. The House today passed without amendment, the Fortification and Military Appropriation Bill, carrying appropriations involving an expenditure of \$

33. The appropriations for forams, since the Endicott commission reported its plan for the construction of twenty-seven seaports at an approximate cost of \$100,000,000, have averaged something over \$2,000,000

Only one voice was raised against the passage of the bill. Mr. Berrery

ucky thought it would be wise to build ships capable of coping with the most powerful battleships of our enemies, rather than erect fixed fortifications on our seacoasts.

d the conference report on  
lative, Executive and Judicial  
lilation Bill and explained,  
ence to the paragraphs to ab  
ree system in the case of mar  
neys and United States com  
that the whole question

referred to a joint committee of the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate, who were to consult with the Attorney-General and report to a Conference Committee. The Senate had added \$220,000 to the bill.

of which \$59,000 had been dis-  
by the House agreeing to \$39,000.  
te yielding the balance. A  
000 still remained in dispute.  
amount \$67,000 was for the increa-  
the salary list of the Senate

House would have to yield. He showed that the average cost to each member of the House was \$4,339, while that of each member of the Senate was \$4,483. Justice to

se, he said, required that these should be made notorious.





















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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.  
BURBANK—Pinafore.  
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

The Times will be sent for "La Fiesta week," including the great special Fiesta edition, for 20 cents to any address in the United States. Each day's proceedings will be fully reported and elaborately illustrated. Order early to "avoid the rush."

FOR A FREE HARBOR.  
A petition in favor of a free deep-water harbor at San Pedro, the site endorsed by the United States engineers, is at the Times office for signatures. Friends of a free harbor site are invited to call and sign the petition.

SENATOR WHITE'S OPPORTUNITY.  
The suggestions made by some persons among us that Senator White might, could or would endorse the ignominious terms offered by Mr. Huntington to the people of Los Angeles, in consideration of their surrendering to him the free harbor, are little less than insulting. Senator White has placed himself on record, openly and repeatedly, as a friend of the people's site at San Pedro. The Times has always maintained that Senator White could be depended upon to do all that lies in his power as soon as the proper time arrived. That time is now close at hand. On Friday next the Senate Committee on Commerce will give a hearing on the San Pedro and Santa Monica harbor questions. That Senator White not only fully understands the facts in the case, but is also prepared to maintain the people's side of the question, is shown by the interview telegraphed to the San Francisco Examiner and published in the Times of Monday, in which Mr. White speaks out in words that leave no possible loophole for misunderstanding.

Senator White has just now an exceptional opportunity to earn the lasting and enthusiastic gratitude of the people of Los Angeles and Southern California. There never was a public question brought before the people of this section that has aroused so much general interest as this. The insidious and persistent efforts of a railroad corporation to defeat the will of our people and to throttle our reasonable ambition for an extended commerce—efforts extending over a term of years—have aroused a spirit of just indignation among the independent citizens of Southern California that is with difficulty kept within bounds. Once more we have been deceived and calmed. We have been deceived by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, we have been deceived by our representative in the Lower House, and we now look to our Senator as the last hope that remains to us for this year.

If Senator White will make such an effort at Washington in behalf of his constituents as we well know how to make—as we have frequently heard him make in our halls of justice—there is nothing that our citizens will consider too good for him.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

The new bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad debts, now before Congress, grants an extension of fifty years for the payment of the debts, principal and accrued interest, to be funded at 2 per cent. interest. Payments to the amount of \$350,000 per year are to be made during the first ten years, \$500,000 per year during the second ten years, and \$750,000 per year thereafter until the debt is paid.

It is surprising, in the face of the widespread protestations of the people against this funding of these debts, that any committee in either house should report a bill for that purpose. Yet at the recent meeting of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, six of the eight members present voted to report the bill to the House, only two voting against it. The six affirmative votes were cast by Powers of Vermont, chairman (Rep.); Wright of Massachusetts (Rep.); Watson of Ohio (Rep.); Black of New York (Rep.); Faris of Indiana (Rep.); and Patterson of Tennessee (Dem.). The two negative votes were cast by Hubbard of Missouri (Rep.); and Bell of Texas (Dem.). Mr. Johnson of California—to wit: Grove L. Johnson (Rep.) of the Second District, requested to be voted by proxy for the bill. The five remaining members of the committee avoided the issue by being absent from the committee meeting. The names of these gentlemen are: Hepburn of Iowa (Rep.); Arnold of Pennsylvania (Rep.);

the will of the people and place Los Angeles in the same abject commercial position that has been occupied by San Francisco for the past twenty-five years.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In the San Francisco Call of Saturday last, Senator Perkins, at the request of a Washington reporter, made some remarks in regard to the position of California in the Presidential contest, his remarks being called up by a statement published in a Washington paper that Mr. Perkins was an active possibility for the position of Vice-President. Mr. Perkins said he did not believe that the Republican National Convention would select a candidate for the Vice-Presidency from any State west of the Missouri River. He considered that the best plan was to take a strong candidate for President from the middle west and to select the second name from New York or New England.

When asked whether California was, as usual, "to be left out of the machinery of government," Mr. Perkins expressed the belief that this State can, if it chooses, make its influence felt as never before on such an occasion—that California is in a position to secure a Cabinet officer. Senator Perkins went on to say:

"To become a power in the convention, however, the California delegation must be unpledged and act as a unit. The delegates should be left absolutely free to vote for the best men brought forward, and in voting they should be actuated solely by the idea of the greatest good of the entire country."

It is difficult to understand how a delegation can at the same time be unpledged, and yet act as a unit. Unless the delegates are pledged in advance there will undoubtedly be some of them who would refuse, for various reasons, personal or otherwise, to enter into any combination to support a particular candidate, however advantageous such a course might be to the State. Further than this, the California delegation would have much more influence—would be much more likely to obtain a concession for the State—should it pull together for the best available candidate—the candidate who is the people's choice—rather than slop around from one aspirant to another, and act as if they were putting the vote of the great State of California up to auction, to be knocked down to the highest bidder. The interest of California and of California Republicans lies directly in line with Mr. McKintley's candidacy. Let the delegation stand for his nomination and election, and the matter of California's official recognition under his administration will come along in due course, we are confident.

GEN. CLARKSON'S SNEER.

Gen. J. S. Clarkson, who has recently journeyed through the West in the interests of Senator Allison, and who is believed to have some understanding with the political boss element at San Francisco in favor of Allison, adopts an antagonistic policy toward Gov. McKintley on the ground that the latter is too extreme a high-protective-tariff advocate. In this attitude Gen. Clarkson appears somewhat indifferent to the bitter lesson which the people of the nation have had since the tariff of 1890 was trampled under foot. They remember, even if Gen. Clarkson does not, the very great cost to them of the Wilsonian extravaganzas and the disruption of business, the pernicious effect of which is felt even at this moment. The people remember something of the benefits accruing under the McKintley tariff. They know of the prosperity of manufacturers under that tariff and of the high wages prevailing up to the time that the country voted for a change. In referring to the McKintley bill as being an extreme protection measure Gen. Clarkson is in error. For the three years of the operation of that measure the average rate of duties on imports was 21.66 per cent. During the first three years of the tariff of 1893 the rate was 35.58 per cent. From 1893 to 1897 it was 41.94 per cent. Gen. Clarkson is reminded that the McKintley bill of which he complains as being an extreme protection measure had the hearty sanction of the House led by Reed McKintley, and of the Senate led by Allison and Sherman, in addition to the signatures of Vice-President Morton and of President Harrison.

California Republicans want protection. Whatever may be the faults of the tariff of 1890—and even Gov. McKintley does not claim that it is faultless—the fact remains that it was the lowest tariff ever framed by Republicans, and accomplished the object of reducing unnecessary revenue without removing the safeguards needed by many industries. The Republicans of this State believe this. They value the service of William McKintley in securing that desirable legislation and they believe that, as the Chief Magistrate of this nation, he will do what is in his power to see that the manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States are judiciously protected and cared for in every way rather than that England's greedy capitalists shall be fed first at the expense of the nation's commercial life blood. If Gen. Clarkson desires to insult the intelligence of the masses of the industrious people of the land by sneering at the accomplishments of beneficent Gov. McKintley in supporting legislation for the working men, he has certainly chosen an inopportune time as to which to make this insult of help to Senator Allison in the latter's campaign for the Presidential nomination.

AN ABJECT HIRELING.

Here are three more specimen lies from the Evening Express:

"Nearly everyone of the 'vice-presidents' informed the Express representative that they believed in Southern California getting every cent from the government that she could."

"After the San Pedro contingent arrived at New High street there was a couple of hundred people, but the rest of the crowd was small boys and one or two women."

"There isn't an honest business man in Los Angeles who isn't in line with the harbor policy of the Express."

So every business man who favors the government site—the people's site—is dishonest, according to Mr. Huntington's hired man of the evening too!

The Express further intimates, in an anonymous communication, which was evidently written in the office, that those who indorsed the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting on Wednesday are embryo anarchists and cranks.

The Express is evidently getting desperate in its mortification at having to stand up before the people of Los Angeles as the only newspaper, great or small, daily or weekly, in this city, which has the shamelessness to come out openly, and for hire advocate the plans of an unscrupulous private corporation that is endeavoring to defeat

MUNICIPAL FREEDOM

There is a lesson in the election that has just been held in Pasadena—a lesson that thoughtful citizens will not allow to pass unheeded.

The contest that ended in that city at dark on Monday evening was an animated, hard-fought battle for local supremacy. The Times gave both sides a hearing and awaited the result. The lesson taught by the outcome is this:

Pasadena is a Republican stronghold. None more so in the State of California. Yet, in spite of this fact—in spite of the fact that this is Presidential year—in spite of the strong appeals made to vote the Republican ticket—in spite of the party's better organization—the citizens were divided.

Why was this?

The reason is, that intelligent citizens have at last begun to realize that there is a distinction between national politics and the conduct of the business of a city. They can no longer be led in municipal contests by party leaders, influenced by party appeals, and made to believe that they would be recreant to their party obligations should they favor a man for clerk, or for street sweeper, whose views on the tariff or silver are different from theirs.

It is remarkable that the evolution of this idea has been so slow among a nation that takes the lead in human progress. The government of our large cities has been a feature of American life that has caused many a blush on part of patriotic American citizens, when discussing the relative advantages of a republican and a monarchical government with foreigners. It has been—it is—the weakest point in our system—a system so theoretically perfect. And why?

Because we have been in the habit of dividing citizens into two hostile camps when it comes to choosing city officials—two camps divided on the lines of national politics, which "have nothing to do with the case." This gives the boodlers a chance to come in a chance which they naturally avail themselves of.

Let every right-thinking citizen rejoice that the time has at length arrived when a new era has dawned—when law-abiding citizens of a municipality will no longer allow irresponsible partisans to run the machinery of office by injecting national issues into city affairs—when the decent voters of a city, Republican, Democratic, Populist, or whatever he may be, determine to take their control of their municipal affairs into their own hands and to work in unison for the common good.

The Times ventures the prediction that within ten years Americans will look back with as much astonishment to the days when national politics was an issue in municipal affairs as we now do to the time when witches were burned at Salem.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SIGN.

For some time past agents of the Southern Pacific have been hard at work circulating petitions for signature, not only in Los Angeles, but throughout Southern California. There is no doubt that a large number of signatures have been obtained to these petitions from citizens who would never have signed them had they fully realized the nature of what they were signing. The agents of Mr. Huntington have a hard case, and they know it. It would never do for them to come out openly and ask any one who has a ghost of self-respect to sign a petition requesting Congress to take \$3,000,000 of the people's money and give it to the Southern Pacific Company, for the purpose of enabling that company to obtain the same hold on the commerce of this section that it has upon the commerce of San Francisco.

As Mr. Huntington is not in the habit of selecting fools to carry out his schemes, his local agents are well aware of this fact, and so they wrap up their petition "like a sugar-coated pill, in such a plausible manner as to lead the people, who do not look beneath the surface to swallow it without being aware of the nasty character of the contents.

Although Mr. Huntington's petition does not express in plain language the object mentioned above, it does mean just that.

We are requested to ask Congress for two harbors for Los Angeles county. Now, there is surely no citizen of Los Angeles—outside of the Evening Express office—so deficient in general intelligence as to believe for a moment that Congress will appropriate money for the construction of two deep-sea harbors within twenty-five miles of each other. Such a thing would not be reasonable, even if it were probable, and no loyal American citizen would ask the government to make so extravagant and unnecessary use of the people's money.

It is, therefore, evident that the cry of "two harbors," when it is examined, means that the people of this section should abandon the free deep-water harbor at San Pedro and allow Mr. Huntington to have the money which the United States engineers estimated as the cost of a deep-water harbor at San Pedro—and a little more, to cover Mr. Huntington's campaign expenses, we presume—for the purpose of building a deep-water harbor at Santa Monica Canyon, to be controlled by the Southern Pacific Company. This is what the petition really means, however it may be disguised. It is true that the people of Los Angeles and vicinity are offered a bribe, in the shape of an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the improvement of the inner harbor at San Pedro, but what kind of a substitute is this for the loss of a free deep-water harbor at that point, and the construction of a deep-water harbor at Mr. Huntington's site, which the people have not asked for, which they do not desire, which has been thrice condemned by the United States engineers as unfit for the purpose, and which would give the Southern Pacific Company the opportunity it has so long striven for, to cut off railroad competition in this section and to control our deep-sea commerce.

Mr. Carlisle has, at the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland, retired into his hole, but he hasn't pulled the hole in after him.

Mr. Carlisle has, at the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland, retired into his hole, but he hasn't pulled the hole in after him.

to be careful in regard to the contents of petitions which they are called upon to sign.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

No one will question the importance of good citizenship in a government like our own, but careful investigation would show a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes the good citizen.

The general view is not broad enough, for good citizenship implies something more than a readiness to fight one's country's battles. There are duties just as binding and sacred which make their demand upon us in times of peace, and the proper fulfillment of which are no less essential to the public safety.

Every voter should be a politician to the extent of understanding the laws of his country. Politics means the science of government, and the genuine politician is one who is intelligently versed in that science. But we often hear the word used slightly, as, for instance, "Oh, he is a mere politician," for this term has become degraded by its frequent application to the mere trickster, the man who dabbles in politics simply for the purpose of gaining some selfish end, some mere triumph of party, irrespective of principle.

Political parties are necessary, and no intelligent citizen of this country performs his whole duty unless he is a member of some political party, and is ready to record his vote for the support of the principles of the party in which he believes.

The greatest need of every free country is the development of the civic conscience, that which leads to active loyalty in the defense of right principles, and the embodiment of them in our daily actions. We need a patriotism that will express itself in honest government, incorruptible public servants, the enforcement of just and righteous laws, and that will seek the greatest good of the many.

We have special need of just such good citizenship right here in Southern California at present, when a selfish monopoly is defying us, and when time-serving agents of that corporation are seeking to mislead the public and induce this community to put itself in the power of that conscienceless monopoly, whose aim is to put the yoke of subservience upon us that we may be placed in a situation where we shall be compelled to pay tribute to its greed and bare our necks to the mandate of its will.

It is in matters that come close home to us that we need good citizenship and the courage of our convictions. The good citizens of this community will, we believe, not be slow to show their loyalty to public interests by standing firm in their demands for freedom from the anachronistic coils of that corporate power which is seeking to thwart our efforts to secure a free harbor, and is trying to fasten itself upon us, that it may hold us forever in its toils.

It has been asserted in regard to the claim that "the people rule in America," that "the people have simply the choice of masters." If that were so, Southern California would like to have the opportunity of showing that, at least, this much is true, that she is conceded the right to determine whose yoke she will wear.

There are crises even in times of peace when the citizen should not be lost in the man of business, and when his loyalty to public interests is just as severely tried as in time of war. To live careless of the public good by acquiescing in official injustice is an act that will prove fatal to the public weal, and is no less culpable than disloyalty to the flag.

But in the broadest sense of freedom, we may be free if we adhere to all that which is implied by good citizenship, and stand fast in our integrity of purpose to resist every assault upon the public well-being, and firmly resolve that the American citizen who attempts to subvert the will of the people shall be crushed by defeat.

The American people are their own masters when they are true to themselves and refuse to wear the collar of any party or corporation. Party fealty is only desirable when it is a fealty that allows the action and control of a civic conscience, a conscience that shall be aroused to indignant protest at the injury of the State by the citizen not less than by the injury of the citizen by the State.

Prof. Albion W. Small of the Chicago University recently said that "We have three kinds of laws. There are the laws which represent those conclusions which we have formed throughout the ages about what is necessary to the public order. These we call the political laws. The laws of the United States are of such a kind that anything the people of the United States agree in wanting they may have. We can get anything under our system of government. Therefore there ought to be in us as citizens no more lively and ready feeling than the deepest indignation of which we are capable whenever any administrator of the law, from the clerk or judge of election up to the President of the United States, is in one iota false to the trust which the people have committed to his charge."

There ought to be the same feeling of indignation everywhere when the wishes of the majority in any community are disregarded and measures which are wholly inimical to their interests are sought to be forced upon them by corporate monopolies and the powers which they may bribe to act with them in thwarting the will of the people. Such indignation is at white heat in our midst, and it will not subside until the will of the majority is regarded and Congress shows itself to be the servant of the people instead of the obedient slave of a soulless monopoly.

Presidential elections usually bring out an approximately full vote. This is as it should be. But a full vote at the primaries is often, if not always, of more real importance than a full vote for Presidential elections. The will of the individual voter made its first ex-

pression at the primaries. If citizens of character and integrity neglect their duties at the primaries, professional corruptors of politics will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for their evil work, and will, as they have often done, place in positions of trust soundreds who are ready and willing to trade upon the sacred rights of the people, to do the bidding of the corrupt and unscrupulous bosses, who are their sponsors, and in every way to bring about the "loathsome opposite" of all the people desire and demand. If conscientious voters will turn out in full force at the primaries, the schemes of these vile tricksters can be thwarted, but in no other way can that much-to-be-desired result be achieved. Thus a vote at the primaries may be of more real importance than a vote for Presidential elections.

If Huntington had no selfish purpose to subvert, he should and would favor San Pedro for a deep-water harbor, instead of Santa Monica. From the statement of his own engineers before the Rivers and Harbors Committee, it appears that Huntington has expended more money at San Pedro "than at Santa Monica. Government engineers, than whom there is no higher engineering authority in the world—unanimously concur in recommending San Pedro as the best site on the Los Angeles coast for a deep-water harbor, and the most ardent advocates of Santa Monica—including Huntington himself—have never denied that San Pedro has great natural advantages over Santa Monica or any other site in this part of the State for harbor purposes. All these things being true, and the Southern Pacific having free access to San Pedro, in preference to other roads, why is Huntington so determined upon securing an appropriation for Santa Monica, and so hostile to San Pedro? The answer is obvious. Huntington has a "clinch" at the former place, but none at the latter.

Remember that the Republican primary elections, to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions, are to be held on Wednesday, April 23, from 8 o'clock, noon, to 5 p. m. Let every Republican voter who has at heart the interests of his country, and his party, make it a point to go to the polls on that day and assist in sending to the district convention men of known character and integrity—men who cannot be bought, sold, bribed, cajoled, traded, or swayed from the path of duty by any improper influence; men who will honestly represent the interests and sentiments of the voters who confide in them. Vote for no candidate is afraid to declare his Presidential preferences. Take no chance of being betrayed. And above all, make no mistake before voting for any candidate that he is not a tool of the corrupt railroad gang which is trying to thwart the wishes of the people.

The municipal election which was held in Riverside on Monday hinged mainly on the question of prohibition or high license, in regard to which an active campaign has been carried on by both sides. The election resulted in a victory for the prohibitionists, by the narrow margin of 80 votes out of nearly 1200 cast. This is a poor victory for the prohibitionists, as it shows that the people of Riverside are about evenly divided on the question, and will be more than ever difficult to convince of the prohibition law. By the way, it is stated that twelve government liquor licenses are used in Riverside, and that there are seventeen places in that city where liquor can be obtained. At the same time, the city receives no revenue from this illicit traffic.

When the advocates of Santa Monica as a harbor site talk about both harbors getting an appropriation, they forget to refer to the manner in which the amount is divided. The total amount proposed to be granted to the two harbors is, in round figures, \$3,200,000. By a fair division San Pedro should get about \$1,600,000 of this, instead of which we are offered less than \$400,000. When we further consider that the site to which the bulk of the money is given has never been recommended by the government engineers, and further that it is controlled by a single individual, the gross injustice of this arrangement becomes strikingly evident.

The building of the proposed road to Salt Lake would be as important an event to Los Angeles as was the opening of the Santa Fe system ten years ago, and we all know what a difference that we made in the progress of the city. We cannot, however, expect to see the Salt Lake people in any hurry to come this way unless they are sure of obtaining access to a good harbor on reasonable terms. Mr. Huntington knows this, and it is one of the chief reasons why he is anxious to keep the government from constructing a deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

It appears that, notwithstanding recent denials, President Cleveland has in fact tendered his good offices to the Spanish government to assist in the settlement of the Cuban insurrection. Grover has distributed his "good offices" around pretty freely during the past three years, but comparatively few of them have gone out of the country.

Mr. Reed of Maine, is said to have sarcastically remarked: "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The hard times are making McKintley President of the United States. Thomas, you ought to have been baptized 'John,' for you are indeed a great prophet."

We are reminded of the continued existence of the Venezuelan Commission by a dispatch from Washington giving a brief account of a recent meeting of that august tribunal. It is comforting to know that the commission still lives, moves and has its being.

The members of the City Council, together with Elcomer the Mayor, have dug their political graves. The people of Los Angeles will see to it that these men do not work the Indian fakir act, and resurrect themselves.

It begins to look as if the dig of the bones was up. Quay wants to crawl under the canvas of the McKintley tent, while Platt is sighing that he has "no one to love, none to care."

"Of course Mr. Harrison cannot expect to get Mrs. Dimmick and Columbia both the same year," says an eastern paper. Of course not. Mr. Harrison is no Mormon.

Every newspaper in the land is pondering to itself the question: "Will Mr. Quay withdraw?" Why does not Mr. Quay rise right up in Pennsylvania

and answer the question? Hey? Perhaps he will when he gets back from Florida.

"Please say that over again and say it slow," said Benjamin of Indiana, as with eager-listening ear, he fancied he heard some one in New York whisper St. Louis.

Quay turned his cathode ray on to his own boom, and when he saw how small the skeleton of it was, he concluded he had no use for it.

The boys from the Empire State are tumbling over themselves to get into the McKinley line.

"Benjamin's love chase is over," says the Buffalo Times, and, let us add, his political course run.

He is sly, devilish sly is Benny from the Hoosier State, but the people are onto his curves.

The slogan of this campaign is "Protection to American Industries."

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTION. One of the very cleverest of the younger generation of American comedians is Roland Reed, who appears at the Los Angeles Theater on Thursday evening in his great political comedy entitled "The Politician," a play in which Mr. Reed is at his best.

On Friday night and Saturday afternoon the bill will be "The Woman Hater" and Saturday night "Lend Me Your Wife." Mr. Reed is supported by the charming actress Isadora Rush and a most acceptable company throughout. If one may believe the newspapers on his line of march, and as the plays are all of great excellence, one of the best engagements of the season may be anticipated.

A POEM OF SOULS.

Reed—  
McKinley is a daisy,  
And I would like to see  
Him get the nomination  
And lead the G.O.

Morton—  
I want to help the party  
With heart and hand,  
And shall be happy having  
McKinley lead the band.

Allison—  
On serious reflection,  
I have concluded that  
McKinley is a leader,  
Who knows where he is at.

Manderson—  
I'm glad to know McKinley  
Has joshed me, and I'll see  
That later at St. Louis  
He wins the victory.

Davis—  
I've always felt we needed  
One McKinley to lead,  
Come to the front like Moses,  
And take the party through.

Cullum—  
I take peculiar pleasure  
In rising here to state  
My plans to surrender  
My chance to one so great.

Quay—  
I'm going to help McKinley  
Twice all the other States,  
And by and by I'll throw him  
The Pennsylvania delegates.

McKinley—  
Ah, gentlemen, I thank you  
For what you've said today;  
You know that I'm relying  
On every word you say.

And, gentlemen, I hasten  
To the front to lead a bi  
Of new to wit, you're booked for  
McKinley's Cab—N.Y. (New York Sun (Dem.))

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On April 15 of the year named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

- 1777—HOLIDAYS.
- 1804—Sainte Basilissa, Paternus, Rudhan, Munde, Peter Gossiaux.
- 1805—BIRTHS.
- 1806—First Prince of Wales.
- 1807—William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.
- 1808—Sir James Clark Ross, navigator.
- 1809—John L. Thompson, Missouri, historian.
- 1810—DEATHS.
- 1811—George Calver, Lord of Baltimore.
- 1812—Mme. de Maintenon, wife of Louis XIV of France.
- 1813—John Ray, eminent surgeon.
- 1814—Thomas Drummond.
- 1815—Abraham Lincoln.
- 1816—David Dudley Field, Sr.
- 1817—Frederick Francis II, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- 1818—Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-General of the diocese of New York.
- 1819—Henry Sumner, eminent locomotive engineer in the United States.
- 1820—Jacob Ester, organ manufacturer.
- 1821—Patent Right law passed by Congress.
- 1822—Napoleon joined his army.
- 1823—Erie and Champlain canals authorized by New York Legislature.
- 1824—King Ferdinand of Sicily deposed.
- 1825—President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.
- 1826—Andrew Johnson took obligation as President of the United States.
- 1827—Commercial treaty between Great Britain and Russia.
- 1828—Ship wrecked in a gale at Victoria, B. C.
- 1829—20,000 dock laborers struck at Marseilles.
- 1830—Nine men killed by collapse on a building in Ajaccio, Corsica.
- 1831—900 operatives deprived of work by fire in Dover, N. H.
- 1832—\$1,000,000 damage done by cyclone in Ohio.
- 1833—Bald on office of Troy (N. Y.) "Owl" by masked men.
- 1834—Suicide of C. F. Hatch, railroad president in Indianapolis.
- 1835—Twenty-fifth anniversary of Loyal Legion celebrated in Philadelphia.
- 1836—\$250,000 fire in Piedmont, Ala.
- 1837—Steamer "Hesperia" in Minnesota opened to settlers.
- 1838—Issue of gold certificates suspended by Secretary Carlisle.
- 1839—Heavy shocks of earthquake in Italy and Austria.
- 1840—Police inspector McLaughlin's trial began in New York.

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Pages 9 to 16.

PRICE 3 CENTS

22d gives an account of the atrocious treatment of American citizens by Spanish soldiers. The facts are enough to make the blood of every American citizen, boil.







APRIL 15, 1896.

## THE STAR CHAMBER.

Secret Councils of Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Specious Pleading in Behalf of the Santa Monica Steal.

California Congressmen Are Hoodwinked—Strange Solicitude of Congressional Economists for Southern Pacific.

(CONTINUED FROM THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), April 6.—The star chamber of the House has been in session, and the people's harbor, received \$50,000, while the comparatively unimportant harbor of San Diego, obtained \$30,000, and San Luis Obispo \$25,000. It is true that San Pedro could have had \$325,000 if the committee had been allowed to donate \$3,000,000 to C. P. Huntington, but when this very charitable scheme was interrupted by the prompt and decisive action of the Free Harbor League, the members, thwarted in their philanthropy, could only afford \$50,000 for a truly meritorious measure.

The bill, including continuing contracts, appropriated over \$50,000,000. There were several items upon which there might have been questions raised. Naturally this could possibly cause embarrassment to the committee, for the Santa Monica project was not only the one in which they had exhibited their generosity, in fact economy only cut a figure when particular friends were not involved. They did not want to allow any amendment or deletion, but when everything was ready, Mr. Hermann wrote the now-famous letter to Mr. Patterson. Had the plans been carried out, the bill would have been reported before any such amendment was made, and the fact that information had been sent out would have relieved it of the semblance of undue secrecy. But the committee was delayed at Boston, and two days before the bill was reported, the Patterson letter had borne fruit and the scheme could not be carried out.

Now the bill goes to the Senate. There will be an amendment introduced raising the appropriation to \$100,000, and there is a strong prospect that the Santa Monica project will also be revived, as an amendment in the committee.

There never was a shrewd political move than that of Huntington when the inner harbor only was asked for at San Pedro, putting in a harbor at the outer harbor at Santa Monica. It furnished an excuse to the committee to say that San Pedro did not ask for an outer harbor. Of course, that is a mere subterfuge. Every member knew that the larger improvement was not waived or abandoned, but held in abeyance on account of the persistent cry of economy raised by leaders in the present Congress.

California's representatives were never able to get as much information as Hermann sent the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. And when Bowers objected to the large appropriations for San Pedro and Santa Monica and Barham spoke in favor of the former, the committee became enraged without any more than this very slight provocation and killed both schemes, subsequently restoring San Pedro to the extent of \$50,000.

Hermann, who, in conjunction with Towne and Burt, is entitled to the credit for saving even this small amount, restores both if the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce would agree. No such agreement was made, and the plan fell through, although he has 3,000 men would be employed within three months.

What interest the economical committee of this economical Congress could have in the matter, to make its members fight so hard for Santa Monica, and become so very indignant at any opposition being manifested to the scheme is difficult to determine, but it must have been very great for them to be willing to allow so large an amount in the bill to two harbors thirty miles apart, if Huntington's scheme could be carried out, and that, too, when not a member of Congress had voted the bill. Why this great anxiety to confer a magnificent gratuity upon Huntington as his personal quest?

That Speaker Rogers has a warm sympathy for the millionaire bankrupt is well known, and it is scarcely presumable that the Rivers and Harbors Committee had not received assurance from the powers, that the bill could pass, when their anxious solicitude is considered. I have heard the constant assurance of the California Senators that Santa Monica would be beaten after leaving committee, but members of the committee must have felt confident the other way.

If it had passed, San Pedro outer harbor would have been killed for all time, and if favorably reported, it would have placed California representatives in the unprecedented position of fighting to keep an amount of dollars from being presented to them, which would have required so much explanation to working people that it is no wonder the committee expected no California opposition in the open house. Representative McLachlan and Senator Barham, who were reported up to the very last day, that they were informed only \$100,000 was allowed to Santa Monica, and \$325,000 to San Pedro, while the former had \$2,800,000 from the start. In view of Hermann's letter to Patterson giving full details, it is certainly very singular that California representatives should have been kept in ignorance of the real condition of affairs.

Members of the committee were primed with Huntington arguments, that Santa Monica would be free to all railroads; that the outer harbor at San Pedro would be surrounded by land owned by Huntington, and the latter would be no more free to all than the former. All of which specious reasoning the people of Los Angeles are already familiar with; but it would be interesting to know how the committee got them so when no one fathered the Santa Monica scheme.

But San Pedro has won a victory. It will have enough money to work with this year, and the conditions are revealed so that the friends of the people's harbor will know what to count upon and how to proceed on next year, as it will. When the people understand the proposition to turn over the harbor to the exclusive control of Huntington, they will as a unit almost protest, and the Santa Monica scheme will be so ventilated that reputable Congressmen will not dare to favor it.

The first round of the fight has been won, but there will be a stubborn conflict next session, for when Huntington makes up his mind that he wants a donation of a few millions from the United States government, he does not give up the fight very easily. If he

owns all the railroads, harbors and steamship lines, the United States and California might as well cede the balance of the State, and let him dispose of it as he sees fit.

That the alluring prospect of securing so large a sum for one's own district should prompt a Congressman or Senator is not strange. It has been refused, and the progress of the bill will be retarded, but the great interest to see whether or not there is to be any renewal of trouble in the Senate Committee on Commerce, of which Senator White is a member, and Senator Frye, who is a devoted follower of Huntington, the chairman. With Senator White in the committee, it will be impossible for the California delegation to have any lack of information as to what is going on, and if there is another attempt to put the Santa Monica project through, there will be no secrecy about it, if Senator White stands by San Pedro.

FRANK L. WELLES.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Huntington's Scheme.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—(To the Editor of The Times.) To one who views the situation and the course of affairs from the standpoint of an on-looker, some things about this harbor question are plain, in fact, so plain, that it is most surprising that they have not been seen and commented on and given the prominence they merit. Of course, one who is not on the inside, so to speak, must depend on what he sees in the daily press for his information, as to the prime facts.

It has been generally understood that the present Congress would not make any large appropriation for any new enterprises involving large expenditures, and even those undertaken as a means of relieving the people of a meritorious and on which work had already been done, would have to be content with nominal amounts until the public treasury was in a more comfortable condition. As I understand it, it would be without precedent, and wholly irregular, and unbusiness-like, for Congress to appropriate a large amount, or even any amount for any improvement that had not been inspected and recommended by the government's own employees. As this has not been done in the case of Mr. Huntington's Santa Monica Harbor, it seems so improbable as to be ridiculous to think that any appropriation could be secured for it at this time. I cannot think that even Mr. Huntington himself had, or has, the least chance of securing a better position, or will be, made. Realizing this, and knowing that if an amount is secured for San Pedro, it would greatly lessen his chances of securing anything for Santa Monica in future, it is his interest to prevent any appropriation being made for San Pedro. He was smart enough to know that the easiest and most effectual way to do this was to get the people at large and the Legislature to think that the McLachlan-Hermann telegram, which included that some \$3,000,000 was secured for Santa Monica, if the people would act in unison, was instigated by Mr. Huntington, who well knows the views and wishes of this people, and that the mere mention of the matter would result in indignant protests. He doubtless planned, also, to have these demonstrations in favor of San Pedro, and forewarn the passing of resolutions, and sending of telegrams, as has been done, and that the result would be doubtful as to the desire and will of the people, and that the divided effort and sentiment, nothing would be done, and the matter would go over to the next Congress, which time he might be in a better position to make a winning fight for his pet scheme.

It is more than passing strange that Mr. McLachlan did not detect and refuse to be made a party to the plot. Possibly he had a reason for being a plant tool; but it is even more surprising that some persons here tell such easy victims to the very simple plot. It must be plain to any intelligent man that there is no and has not been the slightest possibility of Congress giving Santa Monica \$3,000,000 or any other amount at this time. Would it do it if Mr. Huntington's unsupported recommendation?

Mr. Huntington is smart and has much influence, but he cannot reasonably get Congress to go beyond all precedent and appropriate so large, or even any amount without first having more basis for such action than the unverified word of private individuals. Huntington's experience and knowledge made all this plain to him, and he knew also that Congress would hardly make any large appropriation for improvements in any section where the people were apparently divided as to the location and the conditions.

But if these two incidents have no other good use, they serve, at least, to knock out one of the Evening Mouthpiece's arguments. Said argument is that the Southern Pacific, with all its influence, would accomplish its wishes, whether the people liked it or not, and, therefore, we should accept the inevitable, meaning that we should accept the company's appropriation for the harbor which has been designated by the people as their choice. But if this is the truth, and if the Southern Pacific is sure to receive what they want, for, why let me ask, did the Southern Pacific Company spend a large amount of money advertising its scheme? Why did they pay a similar amount of money to their local organ to print, day after day, columns of misrepresentations, and to distribute the same in "sample" copies throughout the city, that the people might change their opinions, and enlist in their ranks?

The fact of the matter is, the Southern Pacific Company knows that if the people of Southern California, aided by their representatives in Congress, oppose this damnable project, it is the end of the nation's treasury, and unite in the cry of "San Pedro or nothing." The Southern Pacific and its paid agents will be the losers, for they see our hopes realized (if not now, in the near future), and San Pedro made, as nature intended it should be, the outlet for the commerce of the busy and prosperous city.

E. C. E.

The Finesse of the Fakirs.

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Your criticism upon the action of the City Council in committing Los Angeles to the Santa Monica scheme, is timely, and the city should arouse to the fact that the same about by the City Council, has resulted in its misrepresentation. Who ever undertakes to commit Los Angeles to the interests of Mr. Huntington proceeds in a deliberate way, if conscious of the meanness of his cause. Publicity is sought just far enough to be able to deny absolute secrecy, and to allege that deliberate and premeditated action, because it is impossible to prove so-called public actions are not really private.

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How is Washington going to know that the City Council committed a great wrong on this city, as shown by "The Times"? Of course, the City Council men will say that all the members voted who wished to, and that those who did not vote were really in favor of the resolution and took that way of passing it. And this is a plausible statement and must be accepted unless the members who voted in favor of the resolution can be shown to have been acting in a dishonest way. They put themselves on record not as being opposed to the resolution. They must do this or they must be branded as members who were really in favor of the resolution and took that way of passing it. And when public servants thus misrepresent they should be scorned with the lash of public opinion, and not with the lash of a party organ. It is not for the people to vent a repetition by themselves but by others. Sincerely yours,

(But two members of the council voted for the resolution referred to.)

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I informed the circulator of this petition that if the Chamber of Commerce favored a petition of this nature that we would withdraw our support from that organization, which I will do at once. I will also add that if the Free Harbor League sanction any movement toward appropriation for a harbor owned and controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Santa Monica, I wish to withdraw from this body also.

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Of course, the men turned out in a body. But the part of the matter that is not so generally known, and that is that on the evening before the night of the meeting, when the section hands were about to knock off work, a gentleman in authority appeared and politely requested all those present to occupy front seats at the proposed mass-meeting, adding that if they did not appear, they might expect to see a similar display should be due them, when they reported for work the next morning. As a result, the employees of the Southern Pacific were enabled to say next day, "The citizens of Los Angeles have arisen en masse and spoken for two harbors."

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How is Washington going to know that the City Council committed a great wrong on this city, as shown by "The Times"? Of course, the City Council men will say that all the members voted who wished to, and that those who did not vote were really in favor of the resolution and took that way of passing it. And this is a plausible statement and must be accepted unless the members who voted in favor of the resolution can be shown to have been acting in a dishonest way. They put themselves on record not as being opposed to the resolution. They must do this or they must be branded as members who were really in favor of the resolution and took that way of passing it. And when public servants thus misrepresent they should be scorned with the lash of public opinion, and not with the lash of a party organ. It is not for the people to vent a repetition by themselves but by others. Sincerely yours,

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I have contributed my part as a member of the Free Harbor League, to ward sending a committee to Washington in the interest of San Pedro. My firm (Edwards & Vance) has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and on which work I have contributed my part.

I informed the circulator of this petition that if the Chamber of Commerce favored a petition of this nature that we would withdraw our support from that organization, which I will do at once. I will also add that if the Free Harbor League sanction any movement toward appropriation for a harbor owned and controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Santa Monica, I wish to withdraw from this body also.

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The first of the amusing things is the manner in which the Southern Pacific has been conducting its campaign. It has been a matter of some time, and the night of their pretended "mass" meeting. In the front part of the hall, immediately in front of the rostrum, a number of rows of seats were reserved for the employees of the Southern Pacific, where they might see, hear and become enthused, to their heart's content.

Of course, the men turned out in a body. But the part of the matter that is not so generally known, and that is that on the evening before the night of the meeting, when the section hands were about to knock off work, a gentleman in authority appeared and politely requested all those present to occupy front seats at the proposed mass-meeting, adding that if they did not appear, they might expect to see a similar display should be due them, when they reported for work the next morning. As a result, the employees of the Southern Pacific were enabled to say next day, "The citizens of Los Angeles have arisen en masse and spoken for two harbors."

The day following the Southern Pacific's sheltering the railroad organ and suddenly concealing the idea that the list of subscribers was sadly in need of recruits (a fact, probably true enough, by the way), the employees of the Southern Pacific were given as many "sample copies" as they could stumble along under, with instructions to scatter them far and wide. This scheme of keeping the employees of the Southern Pacific other plans for accomplishing their object.

But if these two incidents have no other good use, they serve, at least, to knock out one of the Evening Mouthpiece's arguments. Said argument is that the Southern Pacific, with all its influence, would accomplish its wishes, whether the people liked it or not, and, therefore, we should accept the inevitable, meaning that we should accept the company's appropriation for the harbor which has been designated by the people as their choice. But if this is the truth, and if the Southern Pacific is sure to receive what they want, for, why let me ask, did the Southern Pacific Company spend a large amount of money advertising its scheme? Why did they pay a similar amount of money to their local organ to print, day after day, columns of misrepresentations, and to distribute the same in "sample" copies throughout the city, that the people might change their opinions, and enlist in their ranks?

The fact of the matter is, the Southern Pacific Company knows that if the people of Southern California, aided by their representatives in Congress, oppose this damnable project, it is the end of the nation's treasury, and unite in the cry of "San Pedro or nothing." The Southern Pacific and its paid agents will be the losers, for they see our hopes realized (if not now, in the near future), and San Pedro made, as nature intended it should be, the outlet for the commerce of the busy and prosperous city.

E. C. E.

The Finesse of the Fakirs.

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Your criticism upon the action of the City Council in committing Los Angeles to the Santa Monica scheme, is timely, and the city should arouse to the fact that the same about by the City Council, has resulted in its misrepresentation. Who ever undertakes to commit Los Angeles to the interests of Mr. Huntington proceeds in a deliberate way, if conscious of the meanness of his cause. Publicity is sought just far enough to be able to deny absolute secrecy, and to allege that deliberate and premeditated action, because it is impossible to prove so-called public actions are not really private.

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## ARIZONA NEWS.

## Search for Hidden Wealth in a Razed Building.

## An Allotment of Lands to the Indians.

## Finances of the Territory—Hughes' Paper Will Support the Deposed Governor's Successor.

PHOENIX, April 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) The second Republican caucus primary was held Friday night at the City Hall, and about doubled its rival in numbers, there being 733 ballots deposited. This would indicate, with the three hundred odd cast at the other primary, to say nothing of the stay-at-home vote, that Phoenix has a fine majority of Republicans. There is much and bitter feeling expressed between the factions, and charges are frankly made today that repeating was done last night.

## SEARCHING FOR HIDDEN MONEY.

One of the buildings being torn down on the site of the proposed \$100,000 hotel was owned and occupied by E. Meyer, who died six years ago. Although Meyer was supposed to be wealthy, having \$25,000 to \$50,000, he left none of it to his family, and was the only place known. It is thought that the lost wealth may be uncovered in the raising of the building, or that falling in the excavating work will give up the money. It is expected that any wealth uncovered by workers, Meyer died suddenly, and had informed no one where his wealth was hidden.

## ALLOTMENT LANDS TO INDIANS.

Indian Agent Young and P. M. Cornick, inspector of the Indian Bureau of Washington, are here from Gila Bend, where they have been allotting land in severalty to the Pimas on the reservation at that point. But \$500 acres of the 23,000 were found available for allotment, which was made on the basis of ten acres to every man, woman and child. All in all, the Gila Bend canal and 6000 acres under the South Riverside canal. The Indians are agreeable to the new adjustment. Similar allotments will be made on the Salt River reservation, northeast of Tempe.

## TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The territory has on hand at present \$132,000, which amount will be materially increased in a few days by quarterly remittances from the county treasurers, of balances collected from delinquent taxes. Not a cent of the general fund may be touched at present, owing to the legal complications. The new governor will probably be installed early next week. His commission is due Monday afternoon, and should it arrive on time he will assume office Tuesday.

## OFFICIALS CONTENDING FROM UNDER.

Officials appointed to their positions by ex-Gov. Hughes are making themselves as solid as possible with the new administration. The first was Shaw, superintendent of the Yuma Prison, whose Tuesday resignation was accepted for his retention. A couple of others are mentioned in Democratic papers, as follows:

Dr. Hamblin, the insane asylum physician, is probably the right man in the right place. It is related that when given to understand by the Hughes-McCord administration that he must vote for Murphy he told them they could have his resignation, but not his vote. Besides this, the doctor is said to be a competent man. "We trust that the political axe, which, of course, will and should be used to use in many instances by Gov. Franklin, will be stayed in the case of B. B. Adams, the member of the Territorial Equalization Board from Graham county. Mr. Adams is a man of sterling character, and a high character. He has resigned, so far as can be learned.

## PHOENIX BRIEVITIES.

Wade Hulings and Theodore Flanagan, ex-prosecutors of Phoenix, and members of the Young Men's Republican League, this afternoon came to blows at a caucus.

Maricopa county has \$75,000 in cash on hand and is in flourishing condition financially.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has been granted a franchise to extend their lines in this city. The same company has uniformed their messengers here.

Anna Thomas, widow of the late W. H. Thomas, who choked to death on an orange this week, has applied for letters of administration in the estate of the deceased. At the time of his death she had on file an application for divorce.

An excursion will go up to Mesa tomorrow on the Maricopa and Phoenix. They will probably be made a regular Sunday feature.

Cattle shipments will commence over the Santa Fe, Phoenix and Prescott road about the 25th of the month. Recently several thousand head of cattle have been sold in the valley, and for the most part will be shipped to Kansas and Wyoming to fatten on the range. One order of 145 cattle was placed with Live Stock Agent Behan of the Santa Fe, Phoenix and Prescott, to be on the side track at Glendale by the 1st of the month.

## TUCSON.

TUCSON, April 14.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Star, Gov. Hughes' paper, has come out strongly Democratic, editors are now denouncing the world's support of Gov. Franklin. This has been a surprise to many, and the ex-Governor has been getting enconiums for his magnanimity. The route of the Star probably lies in the fact that the Star could hardly stand a proposed new Democratic paper for Tucson, and will be made to stride factions suitably to withstand the proposed new organ.

The Sunday-closing agreement proposed to the goods merchants has been signed by the various merchants in that line, and hereafter the stores will be closed all day Sunday.

Four young naturalists at Los Angeles are at Fort Lowell Reservation, near here, on a month's tour of Arizona, looking for specimens. They are in the nature of "pothunters," however, being only collectors for the trade.

"Capt. Tevis of Tevison does garf. The Southern Pacific Hotel as host of Tucson a day or two ago to purchase a hoe. To date the purchase of that hoe and the incident has cost him about \$400.

The engine-wipers at the Southern Pacific shops here have gone on a strike, though the strike has not taken any alarming tendencies. They wiped the engines under contract, although they do not know just what price they were to get. After two days work they learned that they had earned 85 cents each per day. Out of this comes 50 cents for hospital fees, required in advance. They therefore figured that they had earned 35 cents each for the two days work, and went on a strike.

## WASTEFUL IRRIGATION.

Introductory of the following, it may be well to state that Arizona is an irrigation region, has not yet reached the use of cement pipes or ditches. In the middle of the Arizona Experiment

Station, Prof. Boggs says: "Perhaps the most common waste in which water is wasted in Arizona is through the multiplicity of small lateral ditches. The usual custom in this country is for each individual to have his private lateral from the canal to his land. In some places as many as three or four of these ditches will be found on each side of a public road. As these are sometimes of great length, generally carry but a small head of water, and are usually used intermittently, their aggregate loss of water is enormous. Much could be saved by a number of neighbors forming an association and maintaining a single lateral for their common use, and when the water supply is low, adopting the time system of pro-rating."

## PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, April 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) Not of Prescott officials here, but of the fact that they never met. Trustee Wilson of the Normal School board, under ex-Gov. Hughes, resigns, in a letter to Gov. Franklin in this wise:

"Since Gov. Hughes has been removed from office and you have been appointed in his stead on grounds that the good of the public service demanded it, and believing that the removal of a man alone, but the whole of his administration and policy; and believing, therefore, that, in order that you, the succeeding executive, should be left entirely unhampered, and be relieved of all embarrassments in the inauguration of any new policy that may be desired, I have, by your beginning, by coming in any possible, contact with any of this former administration, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the board of trustees of the Normal School in the Territory of Arizona, to take effect at the date of the appointment of my successor. And in support of the Democratic administration to be inaugurated by you, I am, my dear sir, very respectfully, J. F. WILSON, 'Trustee'."

The crop games of Prescott have again been relieved of their piles. A day or two ago a gentle and sure rain came to town, looked up the layout so dear to the "come-seben" Ethiopian, and began to throw the little ivory cubes. It was not long before he had two games cleaned out, stripping them of about \$500. The third had \$170 more for him. He left town for the next train north, looking for pastures new. Now they are wondering or explaining how he did it. About two years ago two individuals from Texas in a similar manner relieved the crap banks here of about \$2000.

While in an epileptic fit, a private at Fort Whipple, under the finger of a man who was trying to hold him. The exact purpose of the purchase of the railroad ties of the defunct Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad has been learned. They will be used in the construction of a railroad from the most available point on the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix to the Castle Creek Hot Springs. This measure is believed to be largely Oakley Murphy's, the delegate to Congress.

A Chinaman who had been "stuffed" before the United States Commissioner, and being recaptured, a second celestial did not fare so well, and was held for the Federal grand jury.

## GRAHAM COUNTY.

SOLOMONVILLE, April 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) A new engine has been received for the "baby gauge" to run between Clifton and Metcalf. It is three tons heavier than its predecessor, and very strong. Superintendent Colquhoun has named it "Rattlesnake," due to the serpentine winding of the cars when in motion through the cañons, and the rattle made.

Two prisoners, out at work under guard, last night attempted to escape. Charles Arnes, a supposed horse-thief, was in one direction, and "the hobo kid" in another. Under Sheriff Dillon, the guard, called on them loudly to stop, but they were already gone. By J. W. Wilson, and "the kid" by William Vanderbilt. The latter fugitive was brought to a stop by a well-directed knock-out fist blow.

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ple were in attendance and will return in a few days.

## IN SONORA, MEX.

## Something of the Orange-Raising Industry.

GUAYMAS, Sonora (Mex.), April 10.—(Special Correspondence.) The orange industry of this State may be of interest to numerous readers of The Times in Southern California, engaged in the growing of the golden fruit. In this land of the Manana the production of the toothsome "naranas de Sonora" has not much to parallel it to the methods of orange-growing in the Los Angeles country, above the only resemblance being that both attain boxes of oranges in the end.

This is Mexico, with the modes of two centuries ago, and the desire for change. The fruit is known by no other name than the Sonora orange. It has been grown here from the days of the Franciscans without alteration of improvement. The orange will run about two hundred to the box; it has a few seeds and a thin and smooth skin, that breaks easily. The flavor is the acme of sweetness and delicacy in oranges. A former extensive Florida grower recently said of the Sonora orange, "I never saw its flavor excelled. It is like a Florida orange that has been on the tree for months, and has attained all the sweetness possible." The keeping qualities are good, the fruit lasting six months.

The methods of culture here would give the thrifty and orderly California grower a fit. The trees are regular in form at best, being straggly and ill-balanced. These faults are not generally obviated by culture, the trees being allowed to grow. Other than being given water every fifteen days they get little attention. Such of the trees as die young are marked in the orchard by the absence of their successors. Little nurturing is done for the trees, either in the shape of cultivation or by the application of fertilizers. They are not heavily manured, and for the most part, the trees are left to grow on the same place. They do not grow the maturity of their fruit to sell, but sell it when the oranges are no larger than well-grown ones. It is a foolish method of business as this, the crops are sold at sacrifice prices. The buyers are a class of men, who have made big profits at the business.

The buyers take the oranges to the United States and in time for the holiday trade. As to price, that is largely a matter of guess. For the grower the price is about 10 cents a box. It is in this way. Mexicans as a class are inclined to be on the same place. They do not grow the maturity of their fruit to sell, but sell it when the oranges are no larger than well-grown ones. It is a foolish method of business as this, the crops are sold at sacrifice prices. The buyers are a class of men, who have made big profits at the business.

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## ORANGE COUNTY.

## RESULT OF ELECTIONS AT ANAHEIM AND ORANGE.

Julian Berdugo on Trial for the Murder of His Cousin, Jose Sepulveda - Street-Railway Motor Notes and Personalities.

**SANTA ANA, April 14.**—(Regular Correspondence.) Anaheim and Orange, the two incorporated cities, outside of the county seat, had their municipal elections Monday of this week. Everything passed off quietly in both places, there being no opposition in Anaheim to the Citizens' ticket that was put in nomination by a mass-meeting of citizens some weeks ago. In Orange, however, there were two elements, but the contest was good-natured and now that the selection of the officers for the town have been selected for the ensuing term the public generally seems very well satisfied with the result.

Returns have been received from both places which show the following result: Anaheim—C. E. Grant and C. O. Rust, Trustees; Max Nebelung, Treasurer; Cahen, Clerk; N. F. Stokman, Marshal. In Orange there were five candidates for the City Trustees—Messrs. W. B. Wood, C. S. Spencer, F. Ahlborn, W. W. Pratt and H. T. Gardner. The first three named were elected. For library trustees, J. P. Horton, F. E. Bailey, E. W. Hardy were elected, each for a term of four years and Thomas Walmsley defeated W. M. Farnsworth for the two-year term. Joseph Bench was elected over O. P. Keating for City Clerk, and W. F. Gelderman defeated Ed. Barber and R. J. Pyffe for the office of Marshal. Mr. Bailey had no opposition for City Treasurer and therefore had a walk-over.

## ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Julian Berdugo is now on trial for the murder of his cousin, Jose Sepulveda, in this city about two months ago. The murder was committed on South Main street in the early part of a stormy night while Sepulveda was hurrying to town to attend a dance to which he had been invited. Berdugo, who was charged with the murder, was arrested and taken to the jail. He was charged with the murder of Jose Sepulveda, who was a well-known citizen of the city. Berdugo was charged with the murder of Jose Sepulveda, who was a well-known citizen of the city. Berdugo was charged with the murder of Jose Sepulveda, who was a well-known citizen of the city.

The greater portion of the day today was taken up by the selection of a jury which was done only after a special venire had been brought in and used. Late in the afternoon the following-named gentlemen were selected as the jury of the evidence in the case: E. A. Yale, Asa Allen, E. S. Nash, Albert Lee, J. S. Rice, F. Holzgraber, R. H. Dyer, H. B. Bear, R. H. Dyer, R. H. Dyer, J. Minter, D. W. Swanner and A. S. Berry.

City Surveyor S. H. Finley was the first to occupy the witness stand. He was called by the prosecution to identify a map of the locality of the crime which he had drawn. At the conclusion of his examination court adjourned, after the jury had been admonished, to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The evidence in the case will be all in a couple of days, and perhaps less, when the jury will determine whether or not the defendant is guilty of self-defense is to be believed.

**THE STREET-RAILWAY MOTOR.** There has been some little delay in getting the street-railway motor installed in the car and in condition to run, but it is quite likely now that the initial trip will be made Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Tolle has been laboring assiduously to get the little machine in prime condition, and his efforts are surely worthy of success.

The car on its initial trip will carry a small party of business men of the city and representatives of the press to Orange and return.

**ORANGE COUNTY BREVIETTES.** The Fullerton Tribune says: "The Haber voted upon the proposition to build a bridge across the river at Fullerton, Saturday, the ballots being 18 for and 4 against. The district will have a sufficient amount of money to buy a suitable site, erect a concrete bridge and furnish it with all necessary school supplies. The people of the prosperous valley are to be congratulated on the result of the election, as they have needed a schoolhouse for more than a year. The new district will no doubt be an addition to the Fullerton High School district.

The following paragraph is from a recent issue of the Anaheim Independent: "Jack Hunter, the popular roadman, is killing two birds with one stone by installing a roadman on the ocean and building a road for Col. Northern of La Mirada. It is the colonel's intention to build a summer resort at Bolsa to be known as 'Idle Hour' and to which the big real estate agent can betake himself for rest and quiet, far from the maddening crowd's equable stillness."

The annual inspection of Co. L, N. G. C., of Santa Ana, was witnessed Monday evening by many friends of the members of the company. Every member of the company was present to answer to roll-call. The inspecting officers were pleased with the work of the local commissary officers.

A resident of Fullerton, Ind., just finished burning a kiln of 10,000 brick and arrangements are being made for the burning of another large kiln by the same party.

William H. Sexton, aged 55 years, and Emma Waller, aged 33 years, both residents of Tustin, were granted a marriage license Tuesday by County Clerk Brock.

Representatives of several large commission firms have been in this county the past week, figuring on the purchase of the maturing potato or spud crop.

Harry Hanna, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanna of Miraflores, this county, has departed for Guatemala, where he expects to remain for an indefinite time.

Fred and Adolph Stenke of Anaheim were made citizens of the United States Tuesday by Superior Judge Tower.

Mrs. Belle Helm, nee Ambrose, of Chicago, has been in Orange the past week, visiting relatives and friends.

The Fullerton Tribune says that the wool clip in that section of the county this year will be large.

## WHITTIER.

Song Birds Fill the Hills With Melodious Notes.

**WHITTIER, April 14.**—(Regular Correspondence.) Among the great attractions of country life in Southern California might be named the large family of bird songsters that will be found wherever there are trees, shrubs, and fields. This is the time of year when the males are most vociferous in the wild rivalry of their songs. The females are now nesting, and their devoted husbands literally vie with each other in their jubilation of song and merry-making.

The plain drab-colored mockingbird leads the list for its wonderful mimicry, which seems to wrap up and overflow in a variety of song which is truly enchanting. This bird, during the nesting season, will utter in almost the whole night in his mad revelry.

The meadow lark holds a high place as a singer, and it almost equals the mockingbird in its mimicry for the voluptuous capacity of its song. Among the regular stunners in the world of songbirds might be named a species of blackbird which usually is found in marshy places, where grow the great slender reeds that wave in the breeze. Perched upon one of these swaying reeds, this high-colored and variegated ebony bird will pour forth a trill of song so soft and melodious that it is almost to be believed that it is the voice of some angel.

He that comes to our southern hills to visit our mountains, cañons, the meadows of the coast, and the low moist lands along the sea, will go away having missed one of the rarest of our summer birds, but not having missed the sweet melody of bird song—such as cannot be surpassed in any land.

**WHITTIER BREVIETTES.** The Picking Land and Water Company are now at work on a new pipe to connect their new water system with the reservoir in Turnbull Canyon. Dr. W. J. Coffin of the State School has just finished the construction of the shed barn in Whittier, on his lots on Pacific street.

This is to be followed up by a fine residence in the near future. The doctor is a single man, and, judging by his means, is a millionaire.

Frank Wilson and Dick Bogue came up from Long Beach on Sunday, and marked a winter, or two among friends in Whittier.

What came very near being a fatal accident occurred in a field near here last week. A plowman was plowing, and stopped his team near the railroad and went off some distance. His wife, who was in the plow, remained standing behind the plow, and a train coming along frightened the horse, which would have caused the plowman to be run over, had he not been rescued by a neighbor.

The Whittier Cannery is now running at large force, and the very fine winter, not having any rust upon them as is so often the case in the winter months.

The new bean-crop is now in bloom, and, as fine beans—all home-grown—have graced the Los Angeles market, it is not too much to say that the green bean-crop would have no let-up for this twelve month at least.

## CATALINA.

**AYALON (Catalina Island), April 14.**—(Regular Correspondence.) A distinguished party of military men from the President's headquarters arrived at the Metropole last night, consisting of Gen. James W. Forsyth, commander of the Department of the Pacific; Maj. A. S. Bates, Lieut. J. B. Bell, Lieut. J. F. Reynolds, Lieut. J. C. Treat of Alcatraz and Mrs. E. C. Bumpus of Boston were also of the party.

Capt. MacDonell took a large and entertaining trip to Catalina Island, and returned to the coast of the island as far as Cherry Valley—a beautiful cove situated just below the isthmus on the west side of the island. The cove is surrounded by the wide-spreading growth of eucalyptus tree, and beautiful shells were gathered. Reembarking in the launch, the party went to the isthmus, where another stop was made, and then the yacht coasted leisurely home, giving an opportunity to most of the officers and crew to make a hot-water spring which bubbles up in the sea near these caves.

The water at this point is almost boiling hot. The party included Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allen of Newark, N. J.; Miss B. I. Anson of Bloomfield, N. J.; Mr. A. Flaherty of Chittenden, N. Y.; Miss M. B. McVay of Yankton, S. D.; J. J. Vosburgh of Los Angeles, R. T. Taylor of Butte, Mont.; C. W. Kennedy of Albuquerque, N. M.; Mr. X. Pardee of Jamestown, N. Y.; Scott Adams of Warren, O.; William Pond of Ohio; W. H. Bishop and Mrs. L. P. of Chicago; and Mr. H. H. Freeman of Los Angeles. The same party with some additions will make a tour around the island in the fleetest of yachts.

B. F. Horner of Cleveland, O., general passenger agent for the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, arrived at the Metropole last night, accompanied by his wife and son, C. S. Horner. The following-named tourists registered at the Metropole last night: Mr. and Mrs. M. F. MacDonell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Jones, Atlanta; J. R. Hanson, St. Louis; Henry H. Rolepp, wife and son, Oden.

**A LIVE INVESTMENT.** Owing to the large and growing business in the various departments of the Los Angeles and this region for three days, and there is abundant reason to believe that there will be the same exodus of people from this place to Los Angeles next week as in last week.

Daniel Bulwer of Lordburg has had notice from Washington that he has been granted a position of \$12 a month and back pay of \$1180. The money

will come very handy to the poor old gentleman who has been trying for several years to get some recognition of his claim.

Congressman McClachlan interested himself in Mr. Bulwer's behalf last January and wrote him then that the claim would be allowed.

Mr. Bulwer was shot in the left shoulder at Sea Ridge and the ball has never been taken out.

**AZUSA, April 14.**—(Regular Correspondence.) Azusa is quiet. The orange crop is practically marketed and the farmers are at home figuring up pruning trees and gathering berries.

The shipment of berries has increased quite noticeably the past few days and the crop promises to be something enormous. Many of our town people have been on sampling trips recently, up the cañon, and report a multitude of fishermen and campers up that way.

They say the stream is already paying the North Fork recently found good sport.

Paul Gibson went up to Fallows' camp today, ostensibly on a fishing and camping trip, but it is hinted that he is interested with some reports concerning a gold mine belonging to a Spaniard whom they call "Trobador."

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## FIELD OF POLITICS.

## San Bernardino and Riverside Sections Are Neglected.

## Faint Rumors That Harrison May Be Sprung at St. Louis.

## The Democratic Nomination Moving More and More Toward Cleveland—What the Allisons Men Say—Quay's Son Talks.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 13.—(Special Correspondence.) Political affairs seem to be drifting along. Little is to be heard from the people here. The people here have indicated in many ways that they are overwhelmingly for McKinley for the Presidency, and yet there seems to be no effort making to see that the will of the people prevails. I speak in this connection of both Riverside and San Bernardino counties, which are in entire harmony on the Presidential question.

Political managers seem perfectly willing to allow the people to express their Presidential preferences, but are doing nothing to execute the will of the people.

I was talking a few days since with an intelligent farmer. He was inclined to complain. He said that with three-quarters of the Republicans in favor of McKinley, he could see no assurance that the party leaders, or the men who wished to go to the national convention, were in sympathy with the popular demand. He thought he saw a disposition to send to the various conventions men who would not care to support any candidate, and who would thus be left free to follow the leadership of the free bosses against whom the rank and file of the people are in quiet but emphatic rebellion. He could not see why the opinion of the common people should be so completely ignored.

Only yesterday I was in conversation with a prominent Riverside Republican—an office-holder. He said he had been talking with Harvey Lindley and other Los Angeles Republicans, and he found that they believed an unpledged delegation should be sent from this State to the national convention, "that they might be able to secure the utmost for California." Of course, the literal translation of that declaration is that the delegation can be used as a medium of exchange. But if I can properly diagnose public sentiment, the people are not favorable to political dickering this year. And most emphatically, they are not favorable to intrusting the dickering to Harvey Lindley, the tool of Uncle Collis P. Huntington.

It seems to me, rather, that the people demand a straightforward, honest expression of opinion, and now that the followers of Huntington are showing their hands, it is becoming daily more imperative that those who seek to represent California at the national convention should take the people into their confidence.

Judging by the tenor of public sentiment in Riverside and San Bernardino counties, regarding a Presidential candidate, I should say that nothing more unfavorable to an overwhelming Republican majority could happen than for the rank and file of the party to be deceived out of their honest desire for the nomination of a particular candidate by men who profess to represent the people, but who, in reality, represent the Southern Pacific Railroad or the Sugar Trust.

I believe the voters of the Republican party demand a frank statement of their positions from those who seek to represent the people.

## Pool Tack of Harrison.

A special dispatch from New York to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says there is every probability that ex-President Harrison will again shine forth as a Presidential candidate. "The Chicago Inter-Ocean" says that Harrison's wedding and the appearance in this city of most of his former Cabinet Ministers, has stimulated talk of the ex-President as a Presidential possibility. The almost universal sentiment among politicians is that his name will be presented early in the convention proceedings at St. Louis. His name, if McKinley shows anything like the strength with which his friends seek to endow him, Gen. Harrison's friends will have a good chance to overwhelm the candidate from Ohio.

## Thinks Cleveland Is the Man.

The New York World prints an editorial in which it declares that the logic of the present political situation demands that Mr. Cleveland should be nominated. The paper says that the Democrats are in a position to win, and that it is a question of the future, not of the present, the World is just as free and sincere in suggesting that Mr. Cleveland seems to be the only logical candidate, as it has been fearless and faithful in admonition and criticism whenever it has believed him to be wrong. It is idle and might prove very unwise to ignore the fact that there is a deep-seated and widely prevalent prejudice among the Democrats against any third term for any President. But it is still a question whether any unfounded fear and prejudice can weigh at last against the force of events and the logic of circumstances.

## Predicts His Defeat.

A Washington letter to the Chicago Times-Herald says: "It is now becoming generally known that Mr. Cleveland is willing to accept the nomination if the national convention declares for sound money and is anxious to have him again for the party leader." The letter then says there is a strong belief that the President would have no opposition in the convention, except that which came from the silver men of the West and South, and that, in case the President carried his point, they would bolt the convention. "Most of the Democrats about the Capitol," says the letter, "seem to be quite willing to permit Mr. Cleveland to have his way about it, and the man who dares to tempt the silver men by asking for a third term will not carry a single State in the Union, and will have the concert of the silver men out of him as no man ever did before."

## Harrison or Allison?

The New York Mail and Express prints a special dispatch from St. Louis, in which Col. H. L. Sworser, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Convention, is reported as saying: "The real fight will be between Allison and Harrison, I think. McKinley will go into the convention with about one hundred and twenty-five less than a majority, and he will be elected at the start. He is a popular idol, but popular idols seldom win. The winner this time will be either Harrison or Allison. Harrison made an alliance yesterday (April 6) that will make a serious struggle for the Presidency. He has a young, energetic, ambitious wife and an influence of that kind is not to

be underestimated in such a contest. Indiana will be sold for him, and he will easily carry the convention with votes from a number of other States. "Allison will start out with not less than 100 votes. He will get Iowa's twenty-two. The rest will come from California, the Territories, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and a few other States. He will get at least one New York vote. The delegates have already been elected and has announced his intention of supporting Allison at the convention."

## Wise in His Generation.

(Boston Advertiser.) Secretary Carlisle is very shrewd when he announces cautiously that it would be unwise to have any Democratic contest over the Presidential nomination while the questions of platform and policy remain to be settled. After the fight over the platform has been settled, there is any party left, it will be easy enough, as he modestly confesses, to secure a candidate somewhere; but it is manifestly rather injudicious to ask a man to be a candidate without any reliable idea as to the principles his party may in-dorse, and the Secretary is quite right in objecting to such a programme.

## Working for Allison.

The Iowa State Register prints a dispatch from Des Moines stating: "Col. Henderson, Senator Gear, Capt. Hull and all of the Iowa men in the national capital are almost confident that Senator Allison will receive the Presidential nomination at St. Louis; and all of them are working faithfully and intelligently to bring about that result."

## Is Quay for McKinley?

(New York Tribune.) Great interest was shown yesterday in the reports that came from Florida relative to the presence of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania and ex-Senator T. C. Platt in the land of oranges, and the probable effect of a conference between these two men concerning whom they would support in the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. It is said, upon excellent authority, that Senator Quay will support Mr. McKinley, and that while he is South he will tell Mr. Platt so. Mr. Quay, who is an astute politician, has been watching the trend of public sentiment in his own State and over the country generally, and he is reported to be convinced that nothing can keep the Ohio man from getting the nomination. He is said to be satisfied that the fight of the Presidential "combine" against McKinley is hopeless.

## Quay's Son Denies It.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean prints a special from Pittsburgh in which Richard Quay, son of Senator Quay, denies the report from Florida that his father was going to retire from the Presidential race in favor of Mr. McKinley. He said: "Any report that declares that the father will retire from the Presidential race is untrue. I saw him Saturday last and I know that if he had been considering any such movement, he would have said so. There is nothing in it." The special closes saying: "In other quarters, especially among the McKinley people who are fighting Quay's proposed control of local affairs, the report is believed."

## Ingersoll's Prediction.

A Cleveland special to the Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is of the opinion that McKinley will be nominated by the St. Louis convention. When interviewed on the Presidential outlook for the day, he said: 'A few months ago I said that McKinley, Reed and Allison would be the real candidates for the rank and file of the party. I am now of the opinion that McKinley is the man. Since then McKinley has developed great strength, and it looks as if he will be nominated on one of the early ballots, and I will be surprised if more than one ballot is necessary to make the choice. The others cannot combine against him, because he is the second choice of the Reed, Allison and Morton men.'"

## No Worthier Leader.

(Chicago Chronicle.) Politicians want a passive, colorless, invertebrate man, one who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one. If politicians such as these compose the national convention, the Democrats have no chance. G. Carlisle cannot by any possibility be their candidate. If, sink or swim, survive or perish, the Democratic party is to be nominated, it must be nominated by a man who has no worthier leader in this year of grace.

## When the Break Comes.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Platt is understood to desire to throw the New York vote to Reed after Morton drops out, but the McKinley strength in the State is so great that the boss stands a poor chance of holding away from the Ohio man five-sixths or nine-tenths of the vote, which he controls at the beginning of the convention. Apparently a majority of the New York delegates thus far committed to Morton have McKintley for a second choice. When the break comes the bosses who get in the way of the avalanche are crushed.

## Approaching a Certainty.

(Holbrook, Ariz., Argus.) Mr. McKinley continues to gain in strength everywhere; that he will be nominated is already approaching a certainty if the delegates are all that is needed to do it.

## Hanna's Answer to the A.P.A.

A special telegram from St. Louis to the Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "The A.P.A. has decided war on McKinley. The assertion is made by J. E. D. Stevens, chairman of the National Advisory Board of that organization, that McKinley will be defeated for the nomination if it lies in the power of that body, and he believes that it does. It is now known that the board sent letters to the advisers of Allison, Reed, McKinley and Morton, asking them to meet with the board and make clear their positions in relation to the A.P.A. All of them obeyed, except Mark Hanna. They argued the merits of their candidates and were told that a decision would be arrived at later. Hanna not appearing, a second letter was sent him. Instead of Hanna, this brought a hot letter in reply, which stated that McKinley recognized no faction in the Republican party, that he would make no pledges or promises to any secret organization, and would in no moment not strictly Republican. The A.P.A. has decided to unite against McKinley and take up Linton."

## Hoard for Vice-President.

A telegram from Washington to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "The friends of ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin have started a quiet little boom for him as a candidate for Vice-President. A number of letters from Republicans in Wisconsin have been received by Reed and Morton, asking them to consider that he would be a good western man to complete the ticket with an eastern man at the head. They disclaim any purpose of interfering with the McKinley instructions in Wisconsin, but say they are not confident that McKinley will win and they seek to prepare the way for a combination that will place a man in the second place who will not in any sense be a burden upon the party. McKinley is the strong man who has been the case, but he is a source of strength."

## The Difference Between Them.

(Portland, Or., Morning Oregonian.) The New York World thinks Cleveland will be made the Democratic candidate for President by the same logic which will make McKinley the Republican candidate. But McKinley will be nominated because he is the most popular

man in his party. Does the World think that is true of Mr. Cleveland?

## A Foregone Conclusion.

(New York Tribune.) Joseph H. Choates declaration that McKinley's selection seems almost a foregone conclusion, because he stands for protection and the independence of America, leads the Poughkeepsie Star to say that "protection is the issue, and that every American workman and farmer should insist upon this being the issue, and 'any political boss that sets in the way should be snowed under.'"

## Ontario's Candidate.

ONTARIO, April 14.—(Special Correspondence.) Col. J. L. Paul of Ontario has been announced as a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis. He will have a strong local backing, and the expects to secure the recommendation of his county convention. The colonel is no novice in national politics, having been a delegate in the conventions of 1888, 1892 and 1896 from Pennsylvania. In the latter convention he followed the leadership of Conkling, and went down with the immortal 306 who fought for the nomination of the hero of Appomattoch. Paul is quite right in saying he will be arrayed on the side of Mr. McKinley.

## San Diego Candidates.

SAN DIEGO, April 14.—(Special Correspondence.) The Sixth Ward caucus on Monday night to select candidates for today's primaries, adopted resolutions holding that the Republican caucus that all delegates elected should vote for delegates to the national and Congressional conventions, who are pledged for McKinley and Bowers.

## Sheldon and Lindley.

(Ventura Free Press.) The Free Press is opposed to the nomination of Lionel A. Sheldon as district delegate to the St. Louis convention, for the following reasons: "First—Lionel A. Sheldon is a known friend of Collis P. Huntington. Second—Lionel A. Sheldon is a chronic office-seeker, now in his last political ditch, willing to sacrifice his personal political interests for the personal political interests of the Huntington family. Third—Lionel A. Sheldon has formed a combination with the Huntington family to defeat the Republican party in this Congress district. Fourth—Because we believe that a surrender to these men, who represent nothing but political selfishness, is a known agent of the corrupt railroad ring, will react on the Republican party in this Congress district next November."

## Parker's Political Pedigree.

(Ventura Free Press.) W. F. L. Parker, clerk of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, has distinguished himself by "influencing" six members of the City Council (only two—Ed Times) to vote for resolution on the Huntington family's double-harbor scheme. In 1892 Parker acted as secretary of the County Central Committee, by request of Harvey Lindley, managing the primary election, through which the nomination in this Congress district was "stolen" and delivered to his boss (who was beaten by Mr. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll) by a public district—Ed Times). Mr. Parker has been one of Mr. Lindley's confidential agents in matters political for six years. He has been a "double agent" for the Huntington family, who, with others of like political methods, are said to be endeavoring to secure a new charter for the division of the County of Los Angeles. A.P. This council is composed of over 700 of the leading business men in Los Angeles, the majority of whom are opposed to Mr. Lindley and his "double agent" Mr. Parker. The assertion was made recently by a man on the inside that the division in the Third Ward Council could be secured by the influence of one Lionel A. Sheldon. The question is, will the Sixth Congress district bow down to Mr. Lindley and his merry men, who are "double agents" for the Huntington family, and accept the leadership of these men? The Free Press inclines to the belief that it will be political suicide to do so.

## Seven Good Reasons.

The Ventura Free Press advances seven strong reasons for the selection of U. S. Grant as one of the delegates-at-large from California to the National Republican Convention. They are as follows: "First—His name is synonymous with honesty of purpose, in its fullest sense. "Second—He is the living representative of that great captain whose page in the history of the Republic is the admiration of the world. "Third—The honor is seeking him, not he the honor. "Fourth—He possesses in marked degree that element of honesty which, when found, makes politics clean and respectable. "Fifth—He is a Republican of unblemished character, and can be depended upon to watch and protect the best interests of the Republican party. "Sixth—The political parasites, self-elected bosses and generally disreputable camp followers of the Lindley-Sheldon-Huntington combination do not want him. "Seventh—He is American born, American in sentiment, and can be depended upon to protect the interests of Americans."

## Campaign Shots.

(Kansas City Star.) Platt is sure of Morton, but it is doubtful whether Morton is sure of Platt. (Boston Globe.) The verb Chandlerize will now find recognition and a place in every up-to-date dictionary of politics. (Iowa State Register.) So Secretary Carlisle is afraid of the Democratic nomination. The deficits are beating him. (Washington Post.) As soon as Mr. Chandler can find the time he should make a full explanation of his explanation.

## (Detroit Journal.)

If you ask what State he calls from, if it be not Ohio then it must be the state of uncertainty. (Puck.) Politics. Do you think that Allison will be the G.O.P. dark horse? Jollicious. He couldn't be a dark horse. He's a chest. (Chicago Evening Post.) "Favorite sons" are beginning to discover that there isn't quite enough favoritism to carry them through. (Portland, Or., Telegram.) Gov. Bradley goes down with the other favorite sons, and McKinley will get the delegates from Kentucky.

## (Chicago Record.)

It is hardly fair to consider New Hampshire and his own State as his might and main strength. (Chicago Chronicle.) It is reported that even Quay is willing to crawl under the canvas as an inconspicuous method of getting into the McKinley circus. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Ex-Gov. Boies of Iowa is characterized by his friends as "the great commoner" but he can't possibly be any commoner than his party. (Fresno Republican.) Kentucky ap-

pears to be the political storm center just now, but the name of McKinley will be a quiet the troubled Republican waters.

## (Chicago Times-Herald.)

It is thought that the Boies boom, like the Allison boom, will be able to do little or nothing without crossing the Iowa boundary lines. (Chicago Times-Herald.) Senator Quay is undoubtedly using his credit and influence for local purposes. He is too shrewd to expect to inflate it to national dimensions. (Chicago Record.) It must be said concerning McKinley that he is the first President-elect in the history of the United States that they are just as good to-day as they were two months ago, or will be two months hence.

## (New York Mail and Express.)

Here is another suggestion for the Democracy: For President, David B. Hill of New York. For Vice-President, I am a Democrat. All other suggestions are out of the question.

## (Grand Rapids Press.)

By this time both Mr. Olney and Mr. Carlisle must realize that they can count upon the wistful and disappointed President Cleveland at the Chicago convention. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Senator Davis got ahead of Senator Cullem in his telling of the story of the President would rather not be President than to get the nomination against his wishes. (New York World.) Thomas B. Reed was graduated from Bowdoin College. The subject of his commencement oration was, "The Fear of Death." His Presidential boom now knows what it is. (Bloomington Leader.) Reed's boom for Vice-President is an enthusiastic as McKinley's for President. There never was a better-matched Presidential ticket trotted out on the race course than McKinley and Reed. (New York Mail and Express.) For President on the Democratic ticket: Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. For Vice-President: William D. Howland. An American citizen has the right to say anything he pleases, anywhere, at any time.

## (New York Mail and Express.)

If Mr. Platt ever sings to the Florida alligators, it is all up with them. If the alligators value their precious hides, they will take the bait. The instant his siren-like voice begins to caress the air.

(St. Louis Chronicle.) In New York the old party gathering weight that Col. Clark is armed with a mallet all ready for use on his Iowa idol, as soon as Morton of New York says the word. The New York's opinion, as usual, is insular. (Indianapolis Journal.) Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio says the action of the New Hampshire Republican Convention "was one of the 'flowers which bloom over the garden wall' of party politics." Mr. Grosvenor is suspected of being a McKinley man.

## (St. Louis Chronicle.)

The handwriting on the wall, the straw that shows which way the wind blows, the footprints on the sand, the shadows of the past, the coming events cast before, all in convention assembled, furnish renewed evidence of the probability that William McKinley's the man.

## SMILES.

(Chicago Record.) "How was the bird given away?" "By her complexion."

## (Somerville Journal.)

Mr. Wallace. In your sister Alice, an obliging girl? Willie. Obliging ain't no name for it. She's all the time obliging me to do what I don't like.

## (Detroit Tribune.)

They pressed forward and closely examined the Roentgen photograph. "His liver," they said, "is the size of his mother's." "But he gets his lungs from his mother's," said the doctor.

## (Philadelphia Record.)

The game is up, however, the hungry customers are to be noted the advance in the price of birds on the bill of fare.

## (New York Herald.)

Mr. Boodies. You began life as a barefooted boy? I understand. New Clerk. Yes, sir; I was born without shoes.

## (Indianapolis Journal.)

Teacher. Tommy, what is meant by "nutritious food"? Tommy. Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it.

## (Somerville Journal.)

He. Do you believe in love at first sight? Miss Thirty-eight. I believe in any kind of love.

## (Judge.)

Jones. I hear you have asked your minister to resign. Brown. Had he to be asked the pulpit so that we couldn't sleep.

## (Boston Transcript.)

Miss Flora (in a pair of stupendous sleeves). How do you like my new dress? (To a companion.) You're simply unapproachable.

## (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Chimney. Dat actor a-beg me to say a word for him, maybe, Timmie. Who ever heard of ham soup? He's just a roast.

## (Roxbury Gazette.)

Buckins. Jaskins, what makes your office look so dirty? Jaskins. Can't say; guess the office boy must have just swept it.

## (New York World.)

Not content with their women's Bible, I understand the committee is contemplating a marriage law. Editor. Elkins. How's that? Jinks. Why, making every year a leap year.

## (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Willie. I don't believe it is wicked to chew tobacco. Nellie. Why, Willie? Willie. Well, it ain't. I tried it and it made me sick. Wicked things is all good.

## (Spare Moments.)

Old Gentleman. It is folly to talk marriage for years. My daughter is a mere child. She knows nothing about human nature and could not begin to manage servants. Mr. Bimpuress. Oh, that needn't matter. We won't have any.

## (New York World.)

"Your wife used to be a very good housekeeper, didn't she?" "What caused it? Taking anti-fat?" "No, divorce. This is a different wife."

## (Chicago Record.)

Vernal Fastidiousness. Any signs of spring out your way, Mr. Gobbidge? "Yes, sir; me billy goat won't eat a tin can without it's got a grane label onto it."

## (Judge.)

Office (as he pulls Col. Boodoodood Kentucky water). Are you seriously injured, or not? Col. Boodoodood. Not a pahleule, suh. I didn't swallow a mouthful of it.

## (Roxbury Gazette.)

Jyzbo. I hear that Gaxmore has become the father of twins. Brazil. You don't say so! How many?

## (Chicago Record.)

"Do you think Daphne has any feeling about her second marriage coming so soon after the other?" "Oh, yes; she says she doesn't dare to tap the community for another round of wedding gifts."

## (Tid-Bits.)

Counsel. Did you observe anything particular about the bride? "Yes; her hair was very thick." Counsel. What did you observe with reference to his whiskers? Witness. That he had none.

## (Harper's Bazar.)

"Why did they lynch that poor old man?" "Why? Because he was coming so soon after the other?" "Oh, yes; she says she doesn't dare to tap the community for another round of wedding gifts."

## (Tid-Bits.)

Jimmon (engaging a cook in his wife's absence). Yes, you will suit. Come next Wednesday. By the way, what's your name? Cous. Mary. Jimmon. H'm, that's unfortunate. My wife's name is Mary. Cook. Oh, then call me Daisy.

## PITH OF THE COAST PRESS.

(Phoenix, Ariz., Gazette.) For snap, pluck, enterprise, get-up-and-move-along, Phoenix stands at the head of the Arizona hamlets.

(San Francisco Bulletin.) If the Italians at Ellis Island had shown the same ferocity in rushing to the war in Africa that they have displayed in their fight against being sent back to Italy, perhaps the story of Adowa might never have been told.

(Mesa, Ariz., Free Press.) What Arizona needs most now is capital to develop her resources and to prosecute the various enterprises which are essential to development of all the resources. The investment of capital in the prosecution of all legitimate enterprise should be encouraged by both the law and the people.

(Downey Champion.) Our townsman, R. B. Harris, claims to be the first American child born in Monterey county, Cal. His parents were married in Monterey in 1850, and soon after moved to San Juan, where Mr. Harris was born in 1851. Mr. Harris believes that he is the oldest voter living who was born in California of American parents.

(Alameda Telegram.) There never was a time in the history of the republic, against being sent to the war in Africa that they have displayed in their fight against being sent back to Italy, perhaps the story of Adowa might never have been told.

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